won letter con this classical amost to el circo all

ants-repudiating our own unanimous construction of our own acts; reading to us new versions of our very household words, and demanding that we should stultify ourselves by praising him for proving You love the Union; this is the way to preserve it.

Who are they that come now to dispute our faith, to disturb our peace, and to subvert our temples; as did Tom Paine with his "Age of Reason" to subvert our religion, and give us in its stead a worship of blind infidelity? Kinkle and Kossuth—born aducated in the midst of despotisms, and wars, evolutions, and dreamy visions of liberty and vildest abstractions of civil polity—where our read, where it cannot be underhistory is selden real, where it cannot be under-stood, and where our negality theory of Government is an enigme; where no intellect, however strong, and no education, however complete, can compre-hend the practical working of our fiderative system, and the appropriate policy of our Government in its domestic and foreign relations. They are, notwith-standing, in our midst, not as exiles seeking safety and a home—not as modest guests, waiting to be helped—not as grateful recipients of honors and favors and sympathy—not as strangers in a strange helped—not as grateful recipients of honors and favors and sypepathy—not as strangers in a strange land—not as fisteners and learners. No; they come as missioparies would to a benighted land, where idols are worshipped to teach the blessings of Christian faith. They are propagandists and tax-gatherers on our highways and byways. They must break down before they can build up. They must remove the rubbish and the heresies of our revolutionary times, which are stumbling-blocks in their way; and first they write at Washington. first they strike at WASHINGTON. They arraign him before the bar of his country for ignorance that has grown into crime; and then they assail the gratitude and patriotism of twenty-five millions of people for the homage they pay to the memory and wisdom of the Father of their Country. And for this very modest and soft impeachment the hat is sent round for contributions to aid in the diffusion of this new and redeeming light. The Executive is approached and his opinion upon the policy of " Intervention" is obtained; Cabinet Ministers are interrogated in the same way; Congress is approached by indirection to the same point; and when the several responses are made, with all due respect to the solemn obligations of duty to their convictions and their Government, what does Hungary's modest and deferential Exile do? Does he bow to the behests of the Constitu-tion? does he bow to the dignity of Office? does he bow

people? No; in the face of all, and in defiance of all, he takes issue with all ; placing himself above every authority, and disregarding every will and every opinion but bie own. He availed himself of the profuse hospitality, the distinguished honors, and generous sympathy of the metro-polis of the country, not to show his gratitude, not to

to the majesty of Bodies? does he honor the sage and the

oracle? does he submit to the opinions of the sovereign

give thanks for his emancipation, but to gather strength for rebuke and pretexts for national insult. Finding the metropelis not the place to make proselytes, he shaped his course for the patriotic and warm-hearted West. A more than generous hospitality was extended to him, and he travelled with the pageant and honors of a Roman conqueror. He was received at the several point. of his destination with the shouts and welcome of thou sands. Taking advantage of the excitement and the tribute of hospitality, sympathy, and curiosity, he insidiously assailed and insulted every department of our Government. He condemned their opinions, and appealed directly to the people to take issue with him against the Government, and its settled policy, sanctioned by every constitutional form : in effect, aiming at revolution. And

still the hat goes round!

May we not ask, what is the object of this indelicate arraignment of authorities and opinions, including Govern-ment and people, before the judgment of this one man? Is it to make us as a people and nation wiser, better, safer, happier? Is it to blind our reason by a contagious sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, by the glare of a captivating elocution pleading for "down-trodden liberty?" Is it to mesmerize our vigilance, and in an unguarded moment to get us committed to "intervention." and by that act oblige us to fight in defence of our position, or to fold our arms in peace, and be "disgraced?" Or is it a coup d'etat to commit us to the restoration of this illustrious exile to his lost honors in Hungary, and dispose of the vexed question whether he is Governor or Ex-Governor? It is immaterial whether any one or all these be within the purview of Kossuth. If we commit ourselves to "active intervention," it would inevitably, sooner or later, involve us in the most delicate and momentous relations of foreign Powers. Their leagues for tyranny, their struggles for liberty, their wars and their revolutions, we should have to share, without the possibility of escape. Cui bono?

Are we prepared to submit to this foreign influence at the bidding of refugees, who come to change our fereign policy, and to carry away all that they can get? We rejoice in believing that the whole country is se

upon this subject, and that these misguided zealots will gain no strength by the recent displays in our Legis-

lative Halls in defence of their doctrines. It is not for persons educated in the metaphysics and

polity of Germany, and the schools of Red Republicanism of France, to become teachers in the high school of our Constitution and expounders in the polemics of Washington. Our geographical position separates us widely, and by mighty natural barriers, from the countries of the Old World. Our Government has but little resemblance to any of their Governments, and with most of them no affinities and no sympathies. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education and the first great law of nature proclaim the separation and the distinction, and forbid that their boundaries should be ever transcended. These great and obvious considerations influenced, doubtless, the policy of Wash-motox and all his successors. That policy has kept us free from the covenant leagues which have entangled other nations in desolating wars and ruinous natio debts. It has secured our own volition to our own acts; and thus, the will of the sovereign people. It has given us a rapid and unchecked growth in population, power, prosperity, and influence, without a parallel in the history of the world. It has made our own broad land the refuge of the oppressed from all other lands; and, when the patriot hearts are sinking beneath the troubled waters of the Old World, they look out and look up with consolation and hope to our Ararat, guarded by the wisdom of Washington and the strongest entrenchments of liberty.

Who would desert this post of honor? O. P. Q. JOHN HAVILAND, the architect, died at Philadelphia on Sunday. He was world-renowned as the originator of the Pennsylvania System of Prison Discipline and Archi-tecture, the fame of which led him to receive important contracts in Europe, and made him the recipient of ar-tistic and scientific honors abroad. SOUTH CAROLINA.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The history of our Government, from the adoption of the Rederal Constitution to this time, exhibits to ope point upon which the stamp of universe probation has been more indelibly impressed, and its wisdom more uniformly conceded, than the "Farewell Address of Washington." It was present with every thing to give it importance; the state of the turn of the States. And all is considered settled, if South Carolina would only throw out the flag at her masthead of the "Glorious Union." She is told of the attraction which holds the stars together, and the attraction would love it still saying, of the Union of the States. And all is considered settled, if South Carolina would only throw out the flag at her masthead of the "Glorious Union." She is told of the attraction which holds the stars together, and the attraction would only throw out the flag at her masthead of the "Glorious Union." She is told of the attraction which holds the stars together, and the attraction would not provide the attraction would only throw out the flag at her masthead of the "Glorious Union." She is told of the attraction which holds the stars together, and the attraction would not provide the attraction would not provide the stars together. od as such it has been studied by all, understood y all, and approved by all.

The policy so clearly marked out in this "Adress' guided Washington's eventful administrabeen told that, if she revolves in the Constellation at dress' guided Washington's eventful administration; and in its entire latitude it has been adopted and followed by all his successors.

No conflicts or revolutions of parties; no vicissitudes or trials in peace or in war; none of the tests to which it has been subjected, have ever impaired its torce, questioned its soundness, or lessened its popularity. On the contrary, time has increased its strength, experience has sunctified its wisdom, and its blessings commend it to the safe-keeping of posterity.

Now, for the first time, we hear a strange voice in our land impeaching its wisdom and the wisdom of all our Revolutionary fathers and their descendants—repudiating our own unanimous construction with Equality we will have Independence.
A CAROLINA SECESSIONIST.

NOTE, BY THE EDITORS.

We give place to the above, being accompanied by the name of the writer, because we think that the roice of South CAROLINA is entitled to be heard unong the propositions of candidates for the Presidency from all quarters of the country. We should have published with it the proper name of the writer—he not having forbidden it—but from a doubt on our mind whether he intended it to be nade public.

SCARLATINA.

Some fifteen months ago our paper was indebted to Dr. H. LINDSLY, of this city, for the recommendation of a emedy for that terror of families, the SCARLET FEVER. We observe that the prescription of Dr. L. was reported on by a committee of the American Medical Association at its last meeting. We subjoin an extract from its journal. Extract from the Report of the Committee on Practical Medi-cine, made to the American Medical Association at the annual meeting in Charleston in 1851.

annual meeting in Charleston in 1851.

"SCARLATINA.—A novel method of treatment in this disease has lately been proposed by Dr. Schneeman, of Hanover, viz. the inunction of the whole surface of the body, excepting the head, morning and evening, using for this purpose the fat of bacon. This plan was first introduced to the notice of the profession in this country by Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of Washington. Dr. Lindsly stated that his experience with the remedy had been considerable, and that he could recommend it 'as a very valuable addition to our means of conducting this dreaded disease to a satisfactory termination."

addition to our means of conducting this dreaded disease to a satisfactory termination.'

"In a letter received by the chairman of the committee from Professor PAUL F. Eve, of Augusta, Georgia, this distinguished surgeon states that he has kept notes of some twenty to thirty cases of scarlatina, in which inunction after the mode practised by Dr. Lindbur was pursued, together with the application of the tircture of iodine externally to the throat. He says: 'My plan has been to have the whole body rubbed with the inside rind of fat uncooked bacon, during the whole course of the disease, and to depend upon the tincture of iodine, applied freely once, twice, or three times in the twenty-four hours, to arrest the anginous affection. But one case (and that had left the city convalescent) terminated fatally, besides another one which I saw in consultation in which this treatment was applied."

ment was applied.""

The annexed article, which we find in the Baltimo Sun of the 23d instant, furnishes gratifying information of the efficiency of Dr. Lindsly's prescription:

SCARLET FEVER REMEDY. -- We published a year or SCARLET FEVER REMEDY.—We published a year or so ago a simple remedy for scarlet fever, being no other than the rubbing the patient thoroughly with fat bacon. We have since, at different times, received assurances from parties whom the notice led to make a trial of it of the entire success of the experiment. Others are just now sending us testimonials of the astonishing and speedy cures recently wrought by it. We mention the matter that others may "go and do likewise."

NAVAL WAR STEAMERS.

Ever since the first application of steam power to the propulation of chips, private enterprise as well as Gorante ments, have ardently sought to make this mighty power subservient to the purposes of naval war. The monster steamship "Fulton" was the first offspring of this belligerent desire. The "Fulton" was constructed with two hulls, connected by immense beams, the wheel inserted in the middle; both the wheel and machinery being protected from injury by thick and solid walls of oak on either broadside. The speed of this first war steamer was about three knots. She never left the harbor of New York, and was finally blown up by, it is surmised, a careless gunner, who took a lighted candle into the magazine.

The second steam man-of-war constructed for the navy was also named the Fulton. This "Fulton" second had a little body, but prodigious strength; she was built as if to endure forever. Her frame was of massive live oak, with sides as thick as those of a line-of-battle ship, and was frigate-built to carry guns below; and low enough she carried them, or rather did not carry them. When fully equipped for sea, she had three days' fuel on board, and by watching the weather this sea steamer of war could run from port to port coastwise, provided always the distance was not over three days' journey. This little giant carried machinery enough to propel four steamers of her dimensions, if judiciously built and the power properly distributed. One of her four copper boilers is at this moment boiling water for the sea steamer "Zachary Taylor." In short, "Fulton the second" was a failure, and although she did not blow up, like "Fulton first," it is a great wonder that Uncle Sam did not blow up the responsible officials who had a hand in her creation.

Every one gave up the unfortunate craft for a long time, and she lay forgotten all through the Mexican war; but recently some steam doctor "bolder than the rest" undertook her, and "Fulton third," fresh from the workshops of the dock-yard, is raised from the dead, and when last heard from was making a submarine voyage to the Gulf of Mexico; her nose just out of water, not under it, as in former doze.

former days.

Poor "Fulton third!" you must "follow in the footstep of your illustrious" namesakes, and give way, let us hope, to the full-powered steam screw-ship Fulton fourth, rigged like a ship and armed like a man-of-war.

SHIP MAILS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND THE

We are indebted to a gentleman in the General Pos Office for the following statement of the transportation o the mails between two of the most important points or

Pacific :		copio beneso y a	TO VE	The same
s sentJuly	9, 1851	Mails rece'd,	July	1, 1851
" "	28, 1851	1	44	15, 1851
" Aug.	4, 1851	BOOK WALLEY	144	21, 1851
MAN THE PARTY NAMED IN	20, 1851	also de la constantina	Aug.	1, 1851
Sept.	Control of the Contro	100	164	4, 1851
" Single St	20, 1851		44	16, 1851
" Oct.	. 6, 1851	**	Sept.	10, 1851
11 11	20, 1851	100	**	29, 1851
" Nov.	6, 1851	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Oct.	20, 1851
Water Ton III	18, 1851	HE SHOW IN SEC. IN	Nov.	17, 1851
" Dec.	5, 1851	and south a name of		1, 1851
11 11	15, 1851		- 11	2, 1851
44 41	24, 1851		74	8, 1851
Jan.	3, 1852	the state of the s	1	26, 1851
a a	18, 1852	Service Control	Jan.	2, 1852
" Feb.	5, 1852	1 20 m 4 2 lb hat	**	38, 1852
	12, 1852	San treatment of the	Valory.	

It will be perceived from the above that, notwith tand ing only sailing vessels are employed, the mails to and from Honolulu have been almost as regular as if the ver-

vice had been by steam.

The single rate of letter postage is six cents, which must be prepaid, being the postage to San Francisco; to which five cents are added in Handulu, being the postage between San Francisco and the Ialands.

On newspapers the regular United States postage must be pre-paid to San Francisco, leaving two cents per newspaper (the Hawaiian postage) to be collected at the office of delivery in the Islands.

OFFICIAL.

PERSION OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1852. The subjoined form of a Declaration to be observed by all persons applying to the Pension Office for bounty land, under the act of 22d March, 1852, entitled "An act to

make bounty land warrants assignable, and for other purposes," is published in connexion with the act itself. This form is only so far variant from that prescribed under the act of 28th September, 1850, as to adapt it to the recent act of March 22d.

The Declaration must be sworn to before some justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate may administer the oath must be certified by the Clerk of the proper Court of record of his county, under the seal of the Court. Such certificate must accompany every case.

It will be perceived that, in the 4th section of the act of

the 22d instant, no provision is made for widows or minor children, but only for the party who rendered the service. The service contemplated by the act is that rendered under a call by the authorities of any State to repel apprehended hostilities from any foreign Government or Indianatribe, and whose services have been paid for by the

United States subsequent to the 18th June, 1812.

It should be specially noted that no one whose service was recognised by any previous act can claim under this, except where his mileage has not been allowed in the comutation of his service. Hence, if the soldier has ren ed such service as would entitle him to forty acres, or any other amount, under a previous law, he cannot claim an increased quantity for other services first recognised by

this act. If the applicant desires to avail himself of the 5th tion of the act, he must in his declaration state the place at which he was enrolled with his company; the distance thence to the point at which he was mustered into vice; the place at which he was discharged, and the distane, thence to the place of his original enrolment. It must also be clearly shown by the testimony of persons certified to be credible, that his statements in these respects are true; and the witnesses should specify the manner in which they obtained their information.

J. E. HEATH, Commissioner of Pensional

Form of a declaration to be made by the surviving officer or soldier.

ented.†
In addition to the actual service above described, he

In addition to the actual service above described, he claims for — miles from —, at which he was enlisted, to —, where he was mustered into service, and for — miles from —, at which he was discharged, to —, the said place of his enrolment.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed 22d March, 1852, and that he is not entitled to, nor has received, bounty land under any other act of Congress.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man who sarved as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

[Signature of the magistrate, or other officer.]

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the decla If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must vary according to the facts of the case.

† If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in italies will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts of the case.

AN ACT to make Land Warrants assignable, and for other

purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreof the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants for military bounty land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignated after the taking effect of this act, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owner of the warrant or location: Provided, That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant in payment for the same, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: Provided, That the warrants which have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of said laws, or of this act, may be located according to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, in one body, upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: Provided, further, That when said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the tract at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the trac

at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the tract of land located on.

Seq. 2. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the land offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants issued since the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That registers and re-

assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That registers and receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act entitled "An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight: Provided, That no register or receiver shall receive any compensa-That no register or receiver shall receive any compensa-tion out of the treasury for past services who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: And provided further, That no register or receiver shall

And provided further. That no register or receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers, or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled. the officers and soldiers of such militis, volunteers, or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required, and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of the elevanth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in

discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, with a view to determine the quantity of land any officer or soldier is estitled to under said act, approved twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was mustered in to the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the clace where such company. it was organize

FOREIGN:

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1852. We have before us a very interesting pamphle on "The Finances and Trade of the United Kingdom, at the beginning of the year 1852," which exhibits the information promised in the title-page in a very clear and concise manner. The work is anonymous, but is attributed to a gentleman whose name would add authority to the statements, die they need it. They are, however, corroborated by every possible coincident circumstance, and partake "so largely," as the *Times* very forcibly observed, "of abstract demonstration, that they might almost have been expressed by figures alone." We will strive to give a summary of this important and instructive publication. And first as to the National Income.

But whilst the former and larger amount was nearly £2,000,000 below the expenditure of the year, the latter and smaller sum was £2,726,396 above the expenditure of 1851. But this does not exhibit the whole of the case During the interval taxes yielding the annual average ount of £5,500,000 (in round numbers) had been re pealed, and these were principally upon articles of everyay consumption, such as sugar, coffee, butter, cheese bricks, timber, &c. So that, had the same taxes beer evied in 1851 as were in 1846, the revenue of the former car would have exceeded the expenditure by more than

The Economist, in taking a survey of the Russell admin stration, and the effects of its policy and proceedings, has he following table. It will be observed that the amount which the Economist gives as the revenue of 1851 exceeds hat stated in the pamphlet which we have quoted by nore than half a million sterling. The difference arises from the Economist including £563,453 of extraordinary

UP BUNG	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus. Deficiency.
1861	£51,546,264	£54,202,948.	£2,956,684
1848	58,388,717	54,185,136	796,419
1849	52,951,749	50,853.628	£2,098,126
1850	52,810,680	50,281,874	2,578,806
1851	52,233,004	49,438,496	2,726,396

The expenditure upon the army, navy, and ordnan rvices was-In 1847 ...

8.928.291 leduction..... We have been full of rumors during the week respec

ng mw Ministerial arrangements. On Monday evening

a report was very general in the city that her Majesty had

sent for Lord PALNERSTON, in consequence of the Earl of DEEDY having expressed a great want of confidence in

being able to retain his position; that Lord PALMERSTON was to take the lead in a new administration in the House of Commons, and Lord John Russell to have a seat in the House of Peers. This rumor was renewed yesterday. but the papers of this morning make no allusion to it The greater part of the new Ministers who had seats in the House of Commons have been returned without opposition, the eectors regarding such returns as a mere tem porary arrangement, as a general election cannot be very distant. The only doubt of a re-election for the present is that of lord NAAS, who is extremely unpopular in Kildare. Iths not expected that any Ministerial statements will be made on Friday when the House will reassemble, as Mr. D'IRAELI cannot take his seat on his re-election before Menday. On the evening of Monday it is said that new aplanations from Lord DERBY and his colleagues may be looked for; all decidedly in favor of a protective 'policy." The Times, however, appears to think that Lord DERBY will not take this course, and hints that the new Cabinet " is not without its share of the storm which rages around. In this last hour of the Protectionist delusin, the landed interest is fighting to the uttermost for lonor as for profit. Like the Parisian Socialists, who boasted with drunken rage at the February revolution 'We will not be deceived this time,' the Protectionst squires are preparing their direct imprecations for hose who are the last to desert them. These mer yet confidently hope and boast that Lord DERBY will no betray them, and that next Monday will remove al doubt upon the subject, by the promise of an attempt to se a five shilling duty on corn." "So, on a alleged point of honor, Lord DERBY is required to sacri both are indubitably involved in an early renumbative of the Protectionist policy." The members of the new Administration, who have had to present themselves to their constituents for re-election, have been truly oracular in their observations from the hustings, and the replies which they vouchsafed to the questions addressed to them were worthy the high priestess of either Delphi or Dodona. A direct reply to any direct questions respecting an inten-tion to tax bread has been avoided, with a skill which the Pythia herself could not have surpassed. - Some of the daily papers think that Ministers will recommend Mr. D'Isbarli's favorite plan of remodelling the local rates, and that therefore the party cry will be, "Mr. D'ISRAELI and Reduction of Local Taxation," and not "Lord DERBY and a Duty upon Corn." The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to be full of schemes; he is represented published. One will contain the budget of 1852, as having a plan ready cut and dried for relieving land of two millions of local taxation at a blow, and of placing do. The new treaty with the Bank provides for keeping the burden upon the shoulders of the people at large, by from the knowledge of the public for the future not only transerring the amount to the Consolidated fund. If he the state of the Government account with the Bank, but succeeds in doing this, he will persevere until he succeeds in transferring the whole of the £12,000,000 now levied. in the shape of local taxation, on real property generally. to the national exchequer, and the amount have to be raised by additional taxation upon the people at large. Great endeavers are making to induce a belief that the present apparent commercial and manufacturing prospe rity is delusive. Mr. HENLEY stated, in his address to and attending races, steeple chases, &c. There is again the electors of Oxford, that "he had figures before him which could not mislead, and which showed that, while the trade of the country had wonderfully increased during the last six years, the aggregate profits of trade measured upon incomes exceeding £150 per annum, had diminished no less than £14,000,000." Now, admitting that Mr. HENLEY is correct in this statement, let it be taken in connexion with other facts, and what does it prove? Simply, that the great reduction in the prices of a Socialist tint. The post he has been appointed to of all consumable articles has occasioned a greater de-mand for their importation, and a corresponding export was a highly honorable one. The salary will be probably and demand for articles produced and manufactured in not less than eighty thousand francs, and the splendid ho this country; that more labor has had to be employed, and that the condition of the great mass of the people whose incomes are below £150 per annum, have had their condition improved and their comforts increased. If, in producing this happy result, the large capitalist, the extensive manufacturer, and the wholesale merchant have had their profits reduced in promoting the general weal, and bending to the causes which have tended to produce good to the masses, does it not strike Mr. HENLEY that vo MURILLO, states in the decree "that the iron manufacture the great landowner, the country squirearchy, the titled has become of such importance that the Government has wners of whole districts, must also bend beneath the thought it expedient to grant it more protection." The same pressure, must lessen their income by the reduction operations necessary for levelling the railroad between their rents, in order that their tenants may be enabled Aranjuez and Almanza had-commenced. to meet the reduced price of agricultural produce? We an expedient worthy of its oriental origin. Aladdin, with be received every where with acclamations. his wonderful lamp, never wrought such a miracle! The ncome and malt taxes are, it is said, to be repealed, and future construction of the Legislature. Recent decisions

That we have taken a correct view of the improved con this country, is proved by the late Parliamentary returns relative to awings banks. These returns show that during the year 1850 the deposites in those institutions

their rents.

at the pit's mouth. This the sanguine financier calcu-

reased nearly one million sterling, and by far the larger, the Russian service, is private portion of this increase was in deposites of trifling amounts. The number of depositors had increased during the years 1849 and 1850 from 1,034,000 to 1,092,000. Thus no during the two years to the number of those who are able to save and to store up money. Here is a triumphant reply to any deductions which Mr. HENLEY might wish to have

We are glad that the struggle between the engineer and their employers seems drawing to a close. Upwards of 7,000 workmen, it appears, have accepted the terms offered by the masters; more than £10,000 of the funds of the "Amalgamated Society" have been absorbed by the contest. The rapid exhaustion of the means of carrying on the war has, no doubt, hastened this very desirable

cessation of hostilities.

The Bank of England has this week increased its bullion £20,894, and now holds the enormous amount £19,288,924; its circulation has increased £308,884; so that it has now a reserve fund of £12,715,464; and if to this amount be added £1,941,525, the amount which the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales is below their privileged aggregate amount, we shall have the vast sum of £14,656,979 representing the unemployed bank capital of this part of the United

The Bank of France returns for the week ending Thursday, the 4th of March, show the following results, (25 france for £1:)

Bullion, £23,636,203; bullion on deposite, £126,390; circulation, £22,369,414; public deposites, £4,017,097; private deposites, £5,673,890; bills discounted, £4,294,958; Government securities, £8,705,466.

The principal Literary news of the week is the discover of a shameful fraud, in the fabrication of certain letters purporting to be in the autograph of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, and sold to Mr. Moxon, and published by him as such. This publication had been before the public some weeks, and had received the favorable criticism of reviewers, as being full of interest, "not merely metaphysical revelations, but touching upon personal adventure, and full of reference to Byron," &c. Mr. Palgrave first detected the imposition, by discovering that the larger portion of one of the letters, which purported to be written from Florence to Godwin, was part of an article on Florence written for the Quarterly Review in 1840, by his father, Sir Francis Palgrave. He wrote to Mr. Moxon immediately, announcing his discovery, and that respectable publisher instantly suppressed the book, and called in all the copies he could reach. An examination of the forgery was then instituted; the assistance of a gentleman known as then instituted; the assistance of a gentleman known and the copies are complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted, Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies—say for three months—be voted by the House of Commons, and thus complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted, Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies—say for three months—be voted by the House of Commons, and thus complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted, Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies—say for three months—be voted by the House of Commons, and thus complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted, Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies—say for three months—be voted by the House of Commons, and thus complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted, Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies—say for three months—be voted by the House of Commons, and thus complete abandonment of protection, and a pledge that no interference with free-trade shall be attempted. Mr. Vitalers is at once to move that limited supplies are supplied to the months—be voted by the House of Commons, metaphysical revelations, but touching upon personal ad to be conversant with autographs, and of intelligent post-office clerks, was called in, and they, to the best of their belief, testified that the letters were genuine. The seals were all correct, and the handwriting marvellously like Shelley's. It was in the post-marks that the counterfeit was detected. Mr. Moxon purchased these letters at a large price at a sale at Lotheby & Wilkinson's. These gentlemen had them from Mr. White, the bookseller in Pall Mall, and he bought them of two women, believing them to be genuine, and paying a large price for them

The manufacturing of paintings "by the old masters has long been a source of profligate profit to those who engaged in it. Here is a new description of fraud developed. This is indeed the age of progress. It is true. such instances of deception as those of Macpherson. Chatterton, and Ireland are upon record; but those were retail attempts on public credulity: the business is now carried on upon a wholesale scale, by organized parties of im-

ontains the following statement of the n England and Wales:		Marie .
Denominations.	Churches or Chapels.	Per cent.
The Established Church		49.49
Presbyterians	150	.56
independents	2,572	9.09
Baptists	1,943	6.87
Wesleyan Methodists4,4	60	477697
Do. New Connexion	281	STATE OF THE PARTY.
Primitive Methodists	152	
Wesleyan Association	122	
Bible Christians	15	
Calvinistic Methodists	78	07 00
	7,908	27.92
Lady Huntindon's Connexion		.9
Unitarians		1.1
Quakers	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	1.7
Various minor sects	300	1.1
Total Protestant	27,698	97.89
Roman Catholics		2.11
Roman Cathones	1 60	1000
Total places of worship	28.290	100.

Our foreign budget is a meager one. The French official paper, the Moniteur, continues every morning to be filled with decrees. One of them is very important. It states that the magistrates, who re before not removable during life, will be declared superannuated, and obtain a pension at the age of seventy. The financial decrees will soon be

102.19

The various bodies of Methodists.

The Roman Catholics, in 26 years

The elections have terminated, as was expected, in the return of nearly all the Government candidates. Only five Opposition members have been returned out of two hundred and sixty-one. A great proportion of the elector have not voted. The President has been considerably out of health, but he is now represented as having recovered a very general impression, founded on a variety of circumstances, that the elevation of the Prince President into an Emperor is not far distant. The Senate and Corps Legislative are convoked for the 29th instant. The session is to be opened by the President in person. M. BILLAULT has been appointed President of the Corps Legislative. He is well known as an eloquent advocate, and began his parliamentary career in 1837. He is suspected tel near the Legislative palace for a residence.

There was considerable excitement in London on

urday evening, on account of the French Ambassador and his lady having left suddenly for Paris. The Patrie says. "Private business has brought Count WALEWSKI, the Ambassador in London, to Paris."

There is not any news from SPAIN. The duties on iron and ron manufactures have been increased. The Minister, BRA-

GERMANY affords very little news. The young Emperor think Mr. HERLEY has furnished a very good argument of Austria is having a frolic at Venice with a Grand against a tax upon bread. The fertile brain of the new Prince of Russia, amidst masses, levees, dinners, and Chancellor of the Exchequer has, it is rumored, devised balls, and the thunder of cannon, &c. &c. He is said to

The Chambers at BERLIN are busy debating about the a duty of one shilling per ton on all coals is to be levied lead to the hope that the result will be more favorable to the liberty of the people than was some time back exlates will raise an annual revenue of £7,000,000! Thus pected.

Accounts are daily arriving from Silesia of extrem the poor man's fire as well as his bread-loaf are to be axed to maintain the land-owners in the reception of suffering and distress from the scarcity of provisions. A typhus fever has broken out at Sahl and in the Eidesfeld. induced by famine. There have been some disturbance dition of the lower and middle classes of the people of in the Duchy of WEIMAR from the same cause, and in NASSAU and CASSEL the distress is very great.

The King of BELGIUM is placing his kingdom in a state of defence. Gen. JOHELLI, one of the ablest engineers in

and fortifications which are to be crected for the tion of Brussels. The Belgien Minister of Publi has decided on the establishment of a submari

ess than fifty-eight thousand families had been added graph between Ostend and London. Recent political events give importance to this con There seems to be some dispute between the Government of the Valais and the Monks of the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, which the French are itching to inter-

The latest despatches from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE are more favorable. Another brave officer, Major WILNOZ, had, however, fallen a victim to the rifles of the Caffres

MARCH 12.—The principal news of the morning relates to the meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons at Lord John Russell's yesterday. One hundred and sixty-seven gentlemen attended, including Messrs. Hume, Corden, Bright, and other leading members of the Radical or ultra-Liberal party, and all the principal members of the Whig Party. No Peelites were present, but it was understood that Sir James Graham had given his word to act with the Liberal party in favor of free trade. Lord Abendeen has pledged himself in the same manner in the House of Lords, so that there appears to be manner in the House of Lords, so that there appears to be a perfect union of all the Opposition sections against the DERBY administration upon this point. Lord John, in addressing the meeting, expressed an opinion, which he said he was supported in by Mr Cobden and Sir James Graham, that the best course to be adopted would be for Mr. VILLIERS to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday night for certain explanations, which would pro-bably bring on a free trade debate; and that the Liberals would at present confine themselves to the simple ques-tion of free trade or protection. He did not intend to prosecute his reform bill, as it might be desirable to reconsider it. He expressed his conviction that the time had come for a large extension of the suffrage, and that, if at any future time an administration should be formed of which he was a member, he thought he might bring forward an improved measure of reform. It was further resolved, tion out of office. A good deal of conversation took place about the reconstruction of a liberal Government on broad principles. It seemed to be the general impression of the meeting that a new and better policy was about to be inaugurated, the first step to which is to secure for-ever freedom of trade and industry to the people of the London Stock Exchange, three o'clock: Consols for money and account 97 to 97 ; India stock, 261; Bank stock, 220.

Paris Bourse, latest prices last night: Three per cents, 68f. 20c.; 5 per cents, 108f. 55c.; Bank actions, 2,625f.

HUMORS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Commenting upon the "Derby Ministry," the London Examiner thus discourses:

It is a mauvaise plaisanterie, a plagiarism from Punch, a copy of a squib on the abortive attempt of last year. The names, with an exception here and there, cannot be read n any society without a laugh, and yet in reality it is no laughing matter. For a serious affair there certainly was But no doubt Lord Derby has done his best with the

But no doubt Lord Derby has done his best with the materials at his disposal, such as they are, excepting one remarkable omission, which has caused much surprise, and a feeling like that which was produced in ancient Rome by the non-appearance of the busts of Brutus and Cassius in a procession; we need not say that we allude to the extraordinary fact that Col. Sibthorp and Mr. Spooner are not included in the arrangements.

But for the rest, Lord Derby has made the most of his men. Horace Walpole says of a lady, "She has as fine a set of teeth as any woman can have with only two, and those black." So, too, Lord Derby has as fine a set of ministers as any protectionist chief can have, with only a brace or so that have any experience, and those somewhat the worse for wear.

the worse for wear.

Twelve years ago Lord Stanley reviewed his troops pretty much as Falstaff reviewed his ragged regiment, coming to the resolution not to march through Coventry with them. There were then in the protectionist ranks "few, if an," men possessed of sufficient experience, or of habits of public business." Some, indeed, Lord Derby found well qualified for office, but one was suffering und

found well qualified for office, but one was suffering under a domestic affiction, and another was affected with an undue appreciation of his own abilities.

So that, after all, there were only two, the exact number of Horace Walpole's lady's fine set of teeth. Wen, the first, by the healing hand of time, has got over his domestic affliction, and the second has learned to value himself, though who the modest one could have been, looking through the list, we are utterly at a loss to divine; and so Lord Derby has an efficient couple, and is by so much better furnished than last year. But in what other respect is he more prepared? Mr. Herries, to be sure, is riper by a good year, but has so short a period supplied the aptitude and experience wanting in others? Or, reduced at last to take what he can get, does Lord Derby, like Falstaff in the same predicament, enlist Mouldys, Bullcalfs, Feebles, and Shadows, turning their defects to recommendations, and concluding, "O give me the spare men and spare me the great ones? These fellows will do well, Master Shallow."

Well, people would have a change, and we wish them

Well, people would have a change, and we wish them joy of the change they have got. Your Pavez would, George Dandin, vous Pavez voulu. You would leap from with which the Legislature will have little or nothing to do. The new treaty with the Bank provides for keeping from the knowledge of the public for the future not only the state of the Government account with the Bank, but the state of the Bank itself.

George Dandin, vous l'avez voulu. You would leap troin the frying-pan, and now how do you like the fire? You were tired of old names and old servants; here are new ones, and how do you like the look of them? What a goodly array, what a fair promise! The Derby Dilly has the state of the Government account with the Bank, but

expanded into the Atlas Omnibus, and what a worshipful company inside, with Lord Derby on the box, and Mr. D'Israeli taking the money at the door!

We are advised to ask no questions of these gentlemen as to where they are driving. We are admonished not to be inquisitive or prying, which would spoil alls. The mother of a family who had a French coxcomb on a visit at her house, observing that Monsieur paid very marked attentions to her daughter, asked him what his intentions were, hoping they were honorable. To which, unhesitatingly, Monsieur replied, "decidedly not honorable." Now, it would be a sad thing to provoke such an explanation as this. How much better to enjoy the bliss of ignorance, and to revel for a few months in a fool's of ignorance, and to revel for a few months

Let every man think the best of Lord Derby's Administration. Let one half the country believe it stanch Protectionist, the other convert to free trade. Let no one seek to penetrate the mystery. Sufficient for the day will be the evil thereof. Let us all be deceived, and happy in

our respective delusions.

There was a pragmatic ambassador in the time of the first George, who wrote to his Court, "Some say that the "Pretender is dead, others say that he is not dead; for "my part, I believe neither the one nor the other." This tertium quid will be a very convenient opinion for the pre-sent occasion. Some say that the Derby Ministry is Pro-tectionist, others say that it is not; for our part, we be-lieve neither the one nor the other.

But, as the French say, to return to our muttons. The

But, as the French say, to return to our muttons. The Squirearchy is now an accomplished fact. The high tory landlords are in power. Sir Francis Wronghead has at last got place. We are again under the old top-boot and pigtail regime. What witty Mrs. Gore calls the "kill their own mutton class of gentlemen" rule the roast. Downing street looks like the Quarter Sessions. It is rue in urbe. The ministry wears a smock freck. What is under it? Will it peel, or repeal? that is the question.

What is to become of its pledges? Like Louis Napole on, it has an uncle of whom it has berrowed largely, and duplicates are outstanding to an unmanageably heavy amount. Are we to see advertised the sale of unredeemed pledges? a list like the waifs and strays of hackney carriages, so many sliding scales, so many fixed duties, so many sinking funds, so many malt taxes, so many income tax repeals, so many partial burdens, so many anti-law reforms, anti-church reforms, anti-parliamentary reforms, anti-without end, and no pro, proh puder! but protection.

The country, however, has also its ideas of protection, and is already beginning to stir to protect the loaf against any inroad. We are told, however, that the protectionists are not now practically but merely theoretically protectionist; that it is a sort of innocent Platonic attachment to monopoly, content to sigh and dispense with possession. If this be true, it is a pity that the farmers have not been made to understand the nature of this sentiment, and we can fancy what their blank disappointment and dismany

made to understand the nature of this sentiment, and can fancy what their blank disappointment and dis-will be, when they are told that the Government has me